

No Quarter For The Hun
Every Quarter For Uncle Sam
Buy Thrift Stamps

The Tucumcari News

AND TUCUMCARI TIMES

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TUCUMCARI, QUAY COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1918

NO. 8

FIRE-BUG CAPTURED PLEADS GUILTY--CITIZENS SLEEP NOW

Tucumcari has been visited by several mysterious fires and it was up to the officials to see that the mystery be cleared before the whole town was destroyed, so Mayor James set about to ferret the matter out. He was given a clue to work up and he worked it, but it seemed impossible to get the real goods on the suspicious character, so Sheriff Street took it upon himself to close the matter up when Dwight Eslinger, (the one suspected) came to the court house after the laundry as he had only two days before been employed as driver of the laundry wagon. Mr. Street proceeded in his own way to make the boy "fess up" but the boy wouldn't come through. He was allowed to return to the shop but Mr. Street had not given up the case.

About an hour later he proceeded to the laundry and arrested Eslinger and took him to jail. Then the young fellow came through confessing to the setting fire of the two bear grass piles and the large grain storage barns occupied by Collins and Shipley. He said he did not set the school house or other fires, but there is much evidence to the contrary and it is thought that he will prove the guilty party and will perhaps own up to that dastardly deed.

Eslinger returned from the border recently where he had been with the U. S. Army. He told different stories about why he was let out of the army. He had the thumb and finger off when he joined, but this was given as the reason for his discharge. He was employed here for several weeks by the Edwards Grocery Co. driving the delivery wagon but was discharged. After that he said he was working on the railroad as fireman and brakeman but was never caught working. This was one of the reasons he was first suspected. He joined the fire department and made a dollar an hour every time the boys were called out to fight a fire. This he gives as the main reason why he set these houses and bear grass on fire. He needed the money. He made \$15 the day the four points school was set on fire.

His trial will possibly be held this week and he will go to Santa Fe to work for the state on the road work or such other work as the warden sees fit to put him at. He has thrown his life away to keep from work and will no doubt wish he had chosen a different method of making money. His deeds have cost the insurance companies many thousands of dollars and the courts will see that justice is meted out to him for his wrong deeds.

PAY TRIBUTE TO PERSHING

Millions of Americans propose to unite during Thanksgiving week in a practical Thanksgiving tribute to General Pershing and his two million Soldiers in France.

Thanksgiving week will be known throughout the nation as "Pershing Tribute Week," and during that time the name of every person who buys a War Savings Stamp will be sent to General Pershing as a Christmas greeting to the boys over there. The list from New Mexico will be published or given to the boys from this state and every patriotic American should have his name on the list.

In announcing this campaign this week, Hallett Reynolds, director of War Savings for New Mexico, is urging every county War Savings chairman and worker and all citizens to unite in this effort. It is felt that it is the most practical form of tribute that the American nation can pay to Pershing and his men, and that they will appreciate it more than any other. It will be a final indication that Americans are willing to back their appreciation with their dollars at a time when the government needs money more than at any time in its history. There will be no time for the organization of extensive campaigns by committee workers, but it is believed that every New Mexican will be ready to constitute himself a committee of one and to see that his name goes on the list with millions of other Americans that will be sent to Pershing and his men.

New Mexico is still about \$5,000,000 short on its War Savings quota. It is the only War effort in which the state has failed to go over the top. It is hoped that the Pershing Tribute Week may go far in making up the difference.

HIGH SCHOOL DOWN TO 7TH GRADE WILL OPEN MONDAY

The City Board of Education met Wednesday evening and decided to open school to pupils from seventh grade up, including the High School. The grades will be opened soon but at present announcement cannot be made. The Four Points Building will soon be in shape to repair the heating plant and it was thought unnecessary to equip another building.

Buy another W. S. Stamp every day

CHRISTMAS PARCELS FOR SOLDIERS IN FRANCE

The following was received at local Red Cross headquarters:

"The Mountain Division is proud of the response from its various chapters to its appeal in behalf of boys overseas, with no relatives to whom to send their Christmas coupon. Our share of these was to have been ten thousand, and judging by the response fully 50,000 could have been cared for but Washington wired that less than 8000 coupons instead of several hundred thousand had been sent to this country, and that none would be sent to the Mountain Division."

While it is a source of much gratification to know that there are so few boys needing parcels sent them in this way, yet many of our local workers felt somewhat disappointed as their boxes were packed and waiting for the address. However these boxes will be sent to some soldier in this country where there is no limit placed or used in the local canteen work—where any service rendered the boys passing through town, is very much appreciated.

Final date of mailing has been extended to Nov. 30. Division headquarters is forwarding a supply of coupons which must be carefully guarded issued only under the strictest accordance with their plan, and a careful record checked. These coupons may be issued after Nov. 21, to persons requesting them in accordance with this plan. One only to a person, signing the following:

"The undersigned hereby declares that he or she is the nearest living relative in the U. S. of the proposed recipient; that he or she has not received a label from him, and should such be received later it will not be used, and that to the best of his or her knowledge only one Christmas parcel will be sent the proposed recipient."

Both the War Department and Postal Department are at liberty to check the above records.

PRESIDENT WILSON ISSUES HIS THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

PROCLAMATION

"It has long been our custom to turn in the autumn of the year in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for His many blessings and mercies to us as a nation. This year we have special and moving cause to be grateful and to rejoice. God has, in His good pleasure, given us peace. It has not come as a mere cessation of arms, a mere relief from the strain and tragedy of war. It has come as a great triumph of right. Complete victory that brought us not peace alone, but the confident promise of a new day as well as justice shall replace force and jealous intrigue among nations. Our gallant armies have participated in a triumph which is not marred or stained by another purpose of selfish aggression. In a righteous cause they have won immortal glory and have nobly served their nation in serving mankind. God has indeed been gracious. We have cause for such rejoicing as revives and strengthens in us all the best traditions of our national history. A new day shines about us in which our hearts take new courage and look forward with new hope to new and greater duties."

"While we render thanks for these things, let us not forget to seek Divine guidance in the performance of those duties, and Divine mercy and forgiveness for all errors of act or purpose, and pray that in all that we do, we shall strengthen the ties of friendship and mutual respect upon which we must assist to build the new structure of peace and good will among the nations."

"THEREFORE, I, Woodrow Wilson, President, of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of November next, as a day of Thanksgiving and prayer, and invite the people throughout the land to cease upon that day from their ordinary occupations and in their several homes and places of worship to render thanks to God, the Ruler of nations."

"IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed."

"Done in the District of Columbia, this sixteenth day of November in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and forty second."

WOODROW WILSON.

("By the President.")

"ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State."

PLENTY TO DO AND EVERYBODY DOING IT



Every man for himself and devil take the loncomest, is, apparently, the philosophy of Uncle Sam's soldier boys in the great military camps where they are undergoing intensive training for the real thing "over there." Here is a typical scene in an army Y. M. C. A. building an hour or two before the formal entertainment begins. On the stage one of the boys in khaki is leading an informal "sing song." About two score of the fellows are up there with him, and it must be a pretty good song, for it can be seen that about half the crowd in the building is facing the music. But this doesn't disturb the nine or ten checker games, seen in the foreground, in the least, nor does it get the goat of the scores of fellows who are grabbing a few minutes in which to write to the folks at home. The man in the extreme right front of the picture has received a newspaper from "the little old town back there," while the boy seen standing in the very center of the picture plainly admits himself to be either on a "point" or on a "pose"—it's nobody's business which. The Y. M. C. A. huts are the soldiers' clubs, churches, homes and whatever else they want to make them. The principal cantonments of the country contain from ten to twenty large "Y" buildings, to say nothing of the huts overseas and outposts on the Mexican border.

GERMANY GIVES UP 20 OF ITS U-BOATS TO ALLIED POWERS

London, Nov. 20 (British Wireless Service).—The following account of the surrender of the first batch of twenty German submarines this morning is given by an eye witness. More than eighty other German submarines are to be handed over to the allied navies before the end of the week.

After steaming twenty miles across the North Sea the Harwich forces, which consisted of five light cruisers and twenty destroyers, were sighted. The flag-ship of Admiral Tyrwhitt, the commander, was the Curacao. High above the squadron hung a big observation balloon.

The squadron, headed by the flag-ship, then steamed toward the Dutch coast, followed by the Coventry, Dragon, Dana and Centaur. Other ships followed in line with their navigation lights showing. The picture was a noble one as the great vessels, with the moon still shining, ploughed their way to take part in the surrender of the German U-Boats.

Soon after the British squadron started the "paravanes" were dropped overboard. These devices are shaped like tops and divert any mines which may be encountered, for the vessels were now entering a mine field. Almost everyone on board donned a life belt and just as the red sun appeared above the horizon the first German submarine appeared in sight.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION IS EXPECTED IN NEAR FUTURE

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 20.—The peace conference as a means of spreading the prohibition movement into countries as yet untouched by anti-saloon forces was advocated here tonight at the world-wide conference on prohibition held under the auspices of the anti-saloon league of America.

Rev. H. A. Baker, national superintendent of the league, said that "somehow prohibition sentiment must make itself felt at the peace table," but he did not indicate what means might be adopted.

William J. Bryan, former secretary of state, addressing tonight's session aroused applause when he referred to the probable signing by President Wilson within a day or two of the national war-time prohibition bill. Mr. Bryan declared the sale of intoxicating beverages on the continent of North America is nearing its end rapidly and that when prohibition has become effective in the United States and in Canada, officials of other nations will be invited here to note the results which he believes will be most convincing and effective in the advancement of the conference's aim of international prohibition.

That prohibition throughout the U. S. soon will be established is the expression of leaders attending the world-wide prohibition will be establishing prohibition throughout the world, t

YANKEE SOLDIERS ENTER LUXEMBURG WEDNESDAY

American Army of Occupation, Nov. 20 (6 p. m.).—Swinging northward from Metz the American first division crossed into Luxembourg just before noon today, entering Esch, a mining town of 20,000 inhabitants. The civilians expected the Americans Thursday, but when the vanguard appeared, the news spread rapidly. The whistles at the mines were blown, bells were rung, children were excused from schools, stores were closed, and the afternoon was proclaimed a holiday.

In the store windows and public buildings along the principal streets there were pictures of President Wilson, drawn by an artist of Esch who had worked night and day to complete by hand as many drawings as possible. Pictures of President Poincaré, Marshal Foch and King Albert also were prominently displayed.

To the first division fell the honor of crossing the Lorraine line, the advance guard entering Aumetz soon after nine o'clock. For three days the civilians of Aumetz had been looking for the Americans, expecting them every minute.

NOTICE

The annual election of the local Red Cross will be held Saturday, Nov. 23, 1918, at 2 o'clock, at the Federal building. Every member is urged to be present. W. J. EITZEN, Chmn.

PRESIDENT WILSON WILL ATTEND THE PEACE CONGRESS

Washington, Nov. 19.—President Wilson will attend the opening sessions of the peace conference. This has been announced officially. He will go immediately after the convening of the regular session of congress on December 2.

This official statement was issued at the White House:

"The president expects to sail for France immediately after the opening of the regular session of congress, for the purpose of taking part in the discussion and settlement of the main features of the treaty of peace. It is not likely that it will be possible for him to remain throughout the sessions of the formal peace conference, but his presence at the outset is necessary in order to obviate the manifest disadvantages of discussion by cable in determining the greater outlines of the final treaty about which he must necessarily be consulted. He will, of course, be accompanied by delegates who will sit at the representatives of the United States throughout the conference."

"The names of the delegates will presently be announced."

How long the president will remain abroad he himself probably cannot say now. The time for the convening of the peace conference has not yet been announced, but the general belief here is that it can not be assembled before late in December at the earliest. If such proves the case, the president will be absent from the country for at least a month and probably longer.

Mr. Wilson is expected to receive abroad a reception such as has been accorded but few men in public life. He will be welcomed not only as the president of the United States and the commander in chief of its armies and navy, but also as the champion of world democracy.

In visiting Europe the president will establish two precedents. He will be the first chief executive of the United States to participate in a peace conference for the settling of issues growing out of a war in which this country participated and likewise he will be the first president to leave North America during his term of office.

In all probability the president will cross the Atlantic on an American battleship, probably on one of the navy's newest dreadnaughts. While on such a ship, it is claimed, he is on American territory and technically would be absent from the country only for such time as he actually is on foreign soil.

There is ample precedent for the president to leave the territorial limits of the United States. President Harrison on one occasion went into Canada, while President Taft visited both that country and Mexico. President Roosevelt and also President Taft visited the Panama Canal Zone.

Unless something unexpected happens between now and Saturday Tucumcari officials will lift the quarantine now in force. It is estimated that there have been from 1500 to 2000 cases of influenza in and around Tucumcari and less than twenty-five deaths in seven weeks. It is known there is one case of scarlet fever (new about well) and no cases of smallpox in the city. It was thought one case of smallpox had developed but Wednesday it was found to be nothing of importance.

The citizens should not become careless and think all danger is past just because the quarantine is raised. In Denver, Kansas City and many other places it became necessary to put the quarantine back on account of new cases developing so fast. In some of the eastern cities no quarantine was ever put on. People should learn to take care of themselves. Avoid people who sneeze, cough or spit carelessly on the street or in the house. Tucumcari has escaped this epidemic from the death standpoint much better than other cities which have had as many cases. Many cases thought impossible to cure, have come through all right.

YANK PRISONERS STRAGGLING BACK FROM GERMANY

American Headquarters in France, Nov. 20.—American prisoners released by the Germans are making their way singly and in pairs across the line at various points. The German authorities apparently are unable to carry out the withdrawal plans agreed upon owing to the disorganized conditions within that country.

To meet the emergency the American army has established stations at various points along the American sector of occupation where prisoners can be received and cared for as they arrive. Eventually they will be concentrated at four main camps at Chaudrevy, Revigny, Chelles and Saleux.

The returned men give varying accounts of their treatment by the Germans. Some say they were treated very harshly and brutally, while others say their captors were stern but not unduly harsh. Seemingly the treatment depended largely upon the administration of the prisons in which the Americans were confined. The physical condition of the returned men also varies.

The American Red Cross is establishing relief stations at the four concentration camps.

QUAY COUNTY GOES "OVER THE TOP" IN UNITED WAR DRIVE

Chairman Harry H. McElroy, of the United War Work Campaign in Quay County, Monday telegraphed S. J. Bryant, state director at Albuquerque, that the county had raised its quota. No extension of time was necessary as the campaign committee here had the matter well in hand at all times. In addition to Mr. McElroy, who was county chairman, the executive committee is composed of J. E. Clayton, vice chairman and campaign director, Miss Regina Gann, treasurer, Mrs. C. H. Hittson, Woman's Work and Y. W. C. A., J. D. Gresham, Y. M. C. A., D. J. Finegan, National Catholic War Council, H. Bonem, Jewish Welfare Board; L. Blitz, War Camp Community Service; Mrs. J. A. Street, Salvation Army; Mrs. Floyd Bess and Mrs. R. P. Donohoo, American Library Association; E. J. Hoering, Victory Boys Work, and Mrs. F. S. Hinds, Victory Girls Work. W. J. Eitzen, who was precinct chairman for Tucumcari and J. D. Gresham who also acted as the chairman for the railroad division deserve special mention for the excellent work done by them.

Hudson leads the county in over-subscription as they more than doubled their quota. Mrs. M. J. Mauk was the precinct chairman there. A complete list of precincts that raised their quota will be printed next week.

Saturday a trip was made in the interest of the campaign to Logan, Obar and Nara Visa by J. B. Taylor, district director, J. E. Clayton, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, J. A. Atkins, county school superintendent, and Rev. G. E. Ellis. A trip was also made to Montoya on Sunday by the same men with the exception of Mr. Ellis, who was unavoidably detained in Tucumcari. Mr. H. Bonem went in his stead. Monday Mr. Taylor and Mr. Atkins held meetings at San Jon and Endee. Wednesday they visited Quay, Jordan and House. Mrs. F. S. Hinds and J. E. Clayton also visited Nara Visa on Wednesday.

Excellent reports continue to reach county headquarters from every section of the county.

AMERICAN TROOPS PUSHING TOWARD BOCHE FRONTIER

With the American Forces in France (Tuesday) Nov. 19.—While the Third American Army is making its way toward the German frontier other units are slowly going back to their old training areas. A greater portion of the troops still is in the battle areas, but many detachments have reached the camps established last year where there are ample cantonments and hospitals and where large supplies of fuel are available.

Here the men will be made as comfortable as possible in well heated huts. These camps are located along lines of railway which simplifies the transport and supply problem. After their hardships in the Argonne the troops will be happy in their new surroundings and will have plenty of food.

General March's announcement regarding the demobilization of some units and the return of convalescent and wounded is causing quite a bit of speculation. It is thought that men may return home who are now making arrangements for Thanksgiving day and Christmas celebrations.

RUSSIAN SITUATION NOW IS BELIEVED MORE FAVORABLE

Washington, Nov. 20.—Overthrow of the Bolshevik regime in the Ukraine and the capture of Kiev by Cossack troops friendly to the all-Russian government as reported today from Copenhagen opens the way, in the opinion of officials here, for important developments in Russia.

While no change in policy either political or military, has been made by the United States, it is realized here that the holding of the Ukraine by forces friendly to the associated governments and decisively hostile to the Bolshevik opens a path directly into the heart of Russia either for the dispatch of troops or of supplies for the relief of the demoralized civilian population.

Switzerland has forcibly rejected their representatives, Holland has declared they are not wanted there and even Germany now is not expected to tolerate the representatives of the Bolshevik within its border.

SWEETS OF VICTORY

"The Chocolate Soldier" was a term of derision, but the soldier's chocolate is a military necessity. It satisfies the soldier's sweet tooth and at the same time gives him something to fight on when meals cannot be considered in the heat of battle. For one month the Y. M. C. A. with the American Expeditionary Forces ordered 15,000,000 bars of chocolate, 2,500,000 packages of gum and 8,000,000 packages of biscuits. For the chocolate and the biscuits were needed 1,360 tons of sugar and 450 tons of flour, enough to fill 181 French freight cars.